

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 4

IN THE MATTER OF)	
)	
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY)	
)	DOCKET NO. CAA-2000-04-0008
Paradise, Colbert, Widows Creek, Allen,)	
Cumberland, Bull Run, and John Sevier)	ORDER
Steam Plants)	[42 U.S.C. §§7413 and 7477]
)	
Respondent.)	

ORDER

I. STATUTORY AUTHORITY

This Compliance Order (“Order”) is issued to the Tennessee Valley Authority (“TVA”) pursuant to Sections 113(a) and 167 of the Clean Air Act (“CAA or the Act”), 42 U.S.C. §7413(a) and 7477. Sections 113(a) and 167 of the Act grant to the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the authority to issue orders directing persons to comply with the requirements and prohibitions of the Act and to take such measures as necessary to comply with applicable CAA requirements. The authority to issue this Order has been delegated to the Regional Administrator, EPA Region 4.

II. JURISDICTION

1. The Tennessee Valley Authority is a corporate agency and instrumentality of the United States created by the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, 48 Stat. 58, as amended, 16 U.S. C. §831 et seq., to manage the Tennessee River system and the development of natural resources of the Tennessee Valley region for the purpose of fostering the economic and social development of the region. The non-profit production and sale of electric power are part of TVA’s resource development program. TVA is a person within the meaning of Section 302(e) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §7602(e), and is therefore subject to the provisions of the Act and its implementing regulations.

III. FINDINGS

2. TVA owns and operates the Paradise Steam Plant in Drakesboro, Kentucky; the Colbert Steam Plant in Tuscumbia, Alabama; the Widows Creek Plant in Stevenson, Alabama;

the Allen Fossil Plant in Memphis, Tennessee; the Cumberland Fossil Plant in Cumberland City, Tennessee; the Bull Run Plant in Clinton, Tennessee; and the John Sevier Fossil Plant in Rogersville, Tennessee. Each plant contains coal-fired electrical generating units that emit pollutants regulated under the Act, including nitrogen oxides (“NO_x”), sulfur dioxide (“SO₂”), and particulate matter (“PM”).

A. New Source Review Requirements

3. Pursuant to Section 109 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §7409, the Administrator of the EPA has promulgated national ambient air quality standards (“NAAQS”) for certain listed air pollutants, including NO_x, SO₂ and PM.

4. Under Section 107(d) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §7407(d), each state is required to designate areas within its boundaries in which air quality is better than the national ambient air quality standard for each listed pollutant, those areas in which it is worse, and those areas in which it cannot be classified due to insufficient data. The Administrator is thereafter required to promulgate a list of such areas. An area which meets the national ambient air quality standards for a particular pollutant is termed an “attainment” area. An area that does not meet the national ambient air quality standards is termed a “nonattainment” area. At the time of the modifications identified in this Order, the Administrator had made the following designations for the following counties in which the TVA plants at issue are located:

Paradise - Muhlenburg County, Kentucky - 1985- attainment for ozone, NO₂; nonattainment for SO₂

Colbert - Colbert County, Alabama - 1982- attainment for ozone, NO₂; nonattainment for SO₂
Widows Creek - Jackson County, Alabama -1989 -attainment for ozone, NO₂; nonattainment for SO₂

Allen - Shelby County, Tennessee - 1991-nonattainment for ozone; attainment for SO₂, NO₂

Cumberland - Stewart County, Tennessee - 1993-attainment for ozone, SO₂, and NO₂

Bull Run - Anderson County, Tennessee - 1987- attainment for ozone, SO₂, and NO₂

John Sevier - Hawkins County, Tennessee -1988- attainment for ozone, SO₂ and NO₂

B. The Prevention of Significant Deterioration Violations

5. Part C of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §§7470-7492, sets forth requirements for the prevention of significant deterioration (“PSD”) of air quality in those areas designated as either attainment or unclassifiable for purposes of meeting the NAAQS standards. These requirements are designed to protect public health and welfare, to assure that economic requirements are designed to protect public health and welfare, to assure that economic growth will occur in a manner consistent with the preservation of existing clean air resources and to assure that any decision to permit increased air pollution is made only after careful evaluation of all the consequences of such a decision and after public participation in the decision making process. These provisions are referred to herein as the “PSD program.”

6. Section 165(a) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §7475(a), among other things, prohibits the construction and operation of a “major emitting facility” in an area designated as attainment or unclassifiable unless a permit has been issued that comports with the requirements of Section 165, including the requirement that the facility install the best available control technology (“BACT”) for each pollutant subject to regulation under the Act that is emitted from the facility. Section 169(1) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §7479(1), designates fossil-fuel fired steam electric plants of more than two hundred and fifty million British thermal units (“Btu”) per hour heat input and that emit or have the potential to emit one hundred tons per year or more of any pollutant to be “major emitting facilities.”

7. Section 169(2)(C) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §7479(2)(C), defines “construction” as including “modification” (as defined in Section 111(a) of the Act). “Modification” is defined in Section 111(a) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §7411(a), to be “any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source which increases the amount of any air pollutant emitted by such source or which results in the emission of any air pollutant not previously emitted.”

8. Section 113(a) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §7413, authorizes the Administrator of EPA to issue an order requiring a person found in violation of any requirement or prohibition of the Act to comply with such requirement or prohibition.

9. At all times relevant to this Order, each of the facilities identified in paragraph 2 above were a “major stationary source” and a “major emitting facility” within the meaning of the Act for NO_x, SO₂ and PM. See 42 U.S.C. §7479(1); 51.166(b)(1)(i).

10. Section 165(a) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §7475(a) provides that no major stationary source shall be constructed or modified without a permit in any attainment area.

11. 40 C.F.R. §§51.166(b)(2)(i) defines the term “major modification” as any physical change or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that would result in a “significant” net emissions increase of any pollutant subject to regulation under the Act.

12. “Significant” means, in reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit designated pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed 40 tons per year each for NO_x and SO₂ and 25 tons per year of PM emissions. 40 C.F.R. §51.166(b)(23).

13. In determining whether a significant emissions increase has resulted from a major modification in the case of electric utilities, actual pre-modification emissions are compared with projected actual emissions after the modification. See Wisconsin Electric Power Company v. EPA, 893 F.2d 901 (7th Cir. 1990).

14. On numerous occasions between 1979 and the date of this Order, TVA undertook physical changes with respect to the facilities identified in paragraph 2 above. These changes included, but were not limited to, the following modifications or projects:

(a) the replacement of the cyclones, lower furnace walls including headers and floor at Paradise Units 1, 2, and 3 in 1985;

(b) the rehabilitation and modification of the boiler, turbine, and controls at Colbert Unit 5 in 1982;

(c) the replacement of the reheater and secondary superheater crossovers and elements at Widows Creek Unit 5 in 1989;

(d) the replacement of the reheater with a redesigned reheater at Allen Unit 3 in 1991-2;

(e) the replacement of all waterwall tubes in front, rear, and sidewalls of both furnaces, replacement of all burner tube panels in both furnaces, and the replacement of superheater platen elements at John Sevier Unit 3 in 1988;

(f) the replacement and redesign of the front and rear secondary superheater outlet headers, the replacement of the inlet terminal tubes and the main steam piping tee at Cumberland Units 1 and 2 in 1993; and

(g) the replacement of the secondary superheater outlet pendant elements and the replacement of all economizer elements in the “A” and “B” furnace at Bull Run Unit 1 in 1987.

15. The changes in paragraph 14 above constituted “major modifications” within the meaning of 40 C.F.R. §51.166(b)(2)(i).

16. For each of the modifications as identified in paragraph 14, TVA failed to obtain a PSD permit in violation of Section 165 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §7475. See also 40 C.F.R. §51.166(i).

17. None of the modifications as identified in paragraph 14 fall within the “routine maintenance, repair and replacement” exception found at 40 C.F.R. § 51.166(b)(2)(iii)(a). Each of these changes was an expensive capital expenditure performed infrequently at the plant that constituted the replacement and/or redesign of a boiler component with a long useful life. In each instance, the change was performed to increase capacity, regain lost capacity, and/or extend the life of the unit. In many instances, the original component was replaced with a component that was substantially redesigned in a manner than increased emissions.

18. None of the modifications as identified in paragraph 14 fall within the “demand growth” exception found at 40 C.F.R. §51.166(b)(32)(ii) because for each modification a physical change was performed which resulted in the emissions increase.

B. New Source Performance Standards Violations

19. Section 111(b) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. §7411(b), requires the Administrator to publish a list of categories of stationary sources that cause, or contribute significantly to, air pollution which may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Under CAA Section 111(b)(1)(B), 42 U.S.C. §7411(b)(1)(B), the Administrator must promulgate regulations establishing federal standards of performance for new sources within such category. Such standards are known as new source performance standards (“NSPS”).

20. As defined in CAA Section 111(a)(2), 42 U.S.C. §7411(a)(2), a “new source” means “any stationary source, the construction or modification of which is commenced after the publication of regulations... prescribing a standard of performance under this section which will be applicable to such source.”

21. Section 111(a)(3) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. §7411(a)(3) defines a “stationary source” as “any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant.”

22. Under CAA Section 111(e), 42 U.S.C. § 7411(e), after the effective date of an NSPS, it is unlawful for any owner or operator of any new source to operate such source in violation of any standard of performance applicable to such source.

23. Section 111(c)(2) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7411(c)(2) grants EPA the authority to enforce any applicable standard of performance under CAA Section 111.

24. 40 C.F.R. §60.1 states that the provisions of 40 C.F.R. Part 60 apply to the owner or operator of any stationary source which contains an “affected facility,” the construction or modification of which is commenced after the publication in Part 60 of any standard (or, if earlier, the date of publication of any proposed standard) applicable to that facility.

25. 40 C.F.R §60.2 defines “affected facility” as any apparatus to which a standard is applicable.

26. Pursuant to Section 111(b)(1)(a) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §7411(b)(1)(A), at 40 C.F.R. §§60.40a-49a (Subpart Da) EPA has identified electric utility steam generating units as one category of stationary sources that cause, or contribute significantly to, air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare.

27. EPA’s general NSPS provisions, referred to in paragraphs 24 and 25 above, apply to owners or operators of any stationary source that contains an “affected facility” subject to

regulation under 40 C.F.R. Part 60. EPA has also promulgated NSPS for various industrial categories, including electric steam generating units. See 44 Fed. Reg. 33613 (June 11, 1979). NSPS requirements for electric utility steam generating units for which construction or modification is commenced after September 18, 1978, are codified at 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Da, §§60.40a-49a.

28. Under 40 C.F.R. §60.14(a), any physical or operational change to an existing facility which results in an increase in the emission rate to the atmosphere of any pollutant to which a standard applies shall be considered a modification within the meaning of Section 111 of the Act.

Upon modification, an existing facility shall become an affected facility for each pollutant to which a standard applies and for which there is an increase in the emission rate to the atmosphere.

29. “Modification” under NSPS is defined as “any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an existing facility which increases the amount of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) emitted into the atmosphere by that facility or which results in the emission of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) into the atmosphere not previously emitted.” 40 C.F.R. §60.2. Under NSPS, any physical or operational change to an existing facility which results in an increase in the emission rate to the atmosphere of any pollutant to which a standard applies shall be considered a modification within the meaning of Section 111 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §7411. 40 C.F.R. §60.14(a). Following the promulgation of 40 C.F.R. §60.14(h) in July 1992, no physical change, or change in the method of operation, is treated as a modification of an existing electric steam generating unit if such change does not increase the maximum hourly emissions of a pollutant to which a standard applies above the maximum hourly emissions achievable at the unit during the 5 years prior to the change. 40 C.F.R. §60.14(h).

30. TVA owns or operates the coal-fired electrical generating unit known as Paradise Unit 3. This unit is capable of combusting more than 73 megawatts or 250 million BTU/hr heat input of fossil fuel (either alone or in combination with any other fuel), and was constructed or modified after September 18, 1978.

31. The physical changes or changes in the method of operation as identified in paragraph 14 at Paradise Unit 3 resulted in increased generating capability and increased emission rates of NO_x and SO₂ as compared to those rates that occurred during the 5 years prior to that change.

32. The changes at Paradise Unit 3 as identified in paragraph 14 constituted “modifications” within the meaning of 40 C.F.R. §60.14(a) and (h).

33. TVA violated Section 111(e) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §7411(e) and 40 C.F. R. Part 60 Subpart Da with respect to Paradise Unit 3 by failing to comply with the emission standards,

testing, notification, record keeping, and reporting requirements of Subpart Da.

34. TVA owns or operates the coal-fired electrical generating unit known as Colbert Unit 5. This unit is capable of combusting more than 73 megawatts or 250 million BTU/hr heat input of fossil fuel (either alone or in combination with any other fuel), and was constructed or modified after September 18, 1978.

35. The physical changes or changes in the method of operation as identified in paragraph 14 at Colbert Unit 5 resulted in increased generating capability and increased emission rates of NO_x and SO₂ as compared to those rates that occurred during the 5 years prior to that change.

36. The changes at Colbert Unit 5 as identified in paragraph 14 constituted “modifications” within the meaning of 40 C.F.R. §60.14(a) and (h).

37. TVA violated Section 111(e) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §7411(e) and 40 C.F. R. Part 60 Subpart Da with respect to Colbert Unit 5 by failing to comply with the emission standards, testing, notification, record keeping, and reporting requirements.

IV. ORDER FOR COMPLIANCE

Based upon the findings set forth above, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to Sections 113 (a) and 167 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §§7413(a) and 7477:

1. TVA shall do the following:

(a). Compliance Schedule for NSR Violations Identified in this Order. Within 90 days of the effective date of this order, for each coal-fired power plant unit identified in paragraph 14 of Section III of this Order, TVA shall provide a detailed schedule with appropriate milestones submitted for approval by EPA for achieving compliance with all NSR (both PSD and nonattainment NSR) requirements. This schedule shall identify, among other things, the pollution control technology and the design emission rate to achieve BACT/LAER for each particular pollutant that was increased above the significance level. For NO_x, the pollution control technology identified shall be nothing less protective of the environment than installation of selective catalytic reduction (“SCR”) except where technically infeasible as determined by EPA. This determination is not subject to dispute resolution. This schedule shall identify specific dates by which the pollution control equipment will be installed and by which it will be operational. Within 15 days of receipt of EPA’s comments on this schedule, TVA shall resubmit a revised schedule addressing EPA’s comments. TVA shall continue to submit a revised schedule within 15 days of receipt of any subsequent EPA comments on the schedule, or any revisions to the schedule, until the Director of the Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division, EPA Region 4 or his designee notifies TVA that EPA finds the schedule acceptable. If

EPA does not approve the proposed schedule, EPA reserves its rights to take all appropriate action under the Clean Air Act, and any other federal or state law or regulation.

(b). Compliance with NSPS for Violations Identified. Within 90 days of the effective date of this Order, TVA shall submit to EPA a schedule for complying with all the requirements set forth in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Da for all units EPA finds to be in violation of Subpart Da as set forth in paragraphs 33 and 37 of Section III of this Order. Within 15 days of receipt of EPA's comments on this schedule, TVA shall resubmit a revised schedule addressing EPA's comments. TVA shall continue to submit a revised schedule within 15 days of receipt of any subsequent EPA comments on the schedule, or any revisions to the schedule, until the Director of the Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, EPA Region 4 or his designee notifies TVA that EPA finds the schedule acceptable. If EPA does not approve the proposed schedule, EPA reserves its rights to take all appropriate action under the Clean Air Act, and any other federal, state law, or regulation. Within 30 days of EPA's approval of the schedule submitted, TVA shall amend its operating permits and Title V permit applications to make enforceable all conditions of the schedule agreed to by EPA. These applications shall state that Subpart Da is an applicable requirement for these units.

(c). Federal Facility Compliance Agreement (FFCA). Upon approval by EPA of the schedule submitted by TVA pursuant to paragraphs 1(a) and (b) above, TVA shall enter into a FFCA that incorporates the compliance schedule. The FFCA shall be effective within one year of the effective date of this Order.

(d). Application for NSR/Title V permits. Within 30 days of EPA's approval of the schedule submitted pursuant to paragraphs 1(a) and (b) above or 270 days after the effective date of this Order, whichever is earlier, TVA shall submit to the appropriate federal, state and local air regulatory agencies, NSR (both PSD and nonattainment NSR)/Title V permit applications for the modifications identified in paragraph 14 of Section III of this Order. These permit applications shall set forth the BACT/LAER analysis and timetable for operating pollution control equipment that was set forth in the schedule required by paragraph 1(a) above.

(e). Audit for potential physical changes triggering NSR and NSPS requirements. Within 90 days from the effective date of this Order, TVA shall provide to EPA an audit of each of its coal-fired power plants that identifies all physical changes made since January 1, 1977 that may have triggered the NSR (both PSD and nonattainment NSR) and NSPS requirements of the Clean Air Act or any applicable state implementation plans. In this audit, TVA shall identify the following information for all identified projects over \$100,000 in which any component of a coal-fired electrical generating unit which has a useful life of more than ten years was replaced, enhanced, redesigned, or otherwise physically altered. Projects associated with the coal-fired generating unit which are to be considered include those projects related to the fuel supply delivery system, boiler, and turbogenerator.

- (i) the cost of the project and where the funds for the project came from (e.g. capital expenditure, plant maintenance budget, etc.);
- (ii) a description of the project activities, including any and all design changes between the existing component and its replacement;
- (iii) the amount of scheduled outage time during which the project was carried out;
- (iv) the purpose of the project, including any discussion of why the project was needed (e.g. forced outage rates, reduced capacity, etc.) and the anticipated benefits of the project (e.g. life extension of the unit, regained capacity, eliminate derating, etc.);
- (v) the age of the unit and the date of the last time this same project or a similar project was undertaken with respect to that unit or any other unit at the facility;
- (vi) whether the project is part of a series of projects at the unit or facility to regain lost generation, increase capacity or extend the life of the unit or facility;
- (vii) the projected future emissions (for NO_x, SO₂, and PM) that will result from the project, as would have been calculated by TVA before the project was conducted. The calculated emissions shall include the maximum hourly emission rate as well as the annual emissions increase for NO_x, SO₂, and PM.;
- (viii) the actual emissions that occurred at the unit and the facility for the five years after the project was completed or, if the project was completed after November 1995, for each year since the project was completed. The actual emissions shall include the maximum hourly emission rate as well as the annual emissions increase for SO₂, NO_x, and PM.; and
- (ix) a conclusion by TVA as to whether NSR or NSPS requirements have been triggered by the physical change based on the information in items (i) through (ix).

(f). Compliance Schedule for NSR and NSPS Violations Identified from Audit. Within 180 days of the effective date of this Order, for each physical change identified in the audit conducted pursuant to paragraph 1(e) above, TVA shall provide to EPA a detailed schedule for achieving compliance with all NSR (both PSD and nonattainment NSR) and NSPS requirements. This schedule shall identify the pollution control technology and the design emission rate to achieve BACT/LAER for each particular pollutant that was increased above the significance level. For NO_x, the pollution control technology identified shall be nothing less protective of the environment than installation of SCR except where technically infeasible as determined by EPA.

This determination is not subject to dispute resolution. This schedule shall identify intermediate milestone dates and specific dates by which the pollution control equipment will be installed, by which the pollution control equipment will be operational, and by which TVA will submit the appropriate NSR/ NSPS permit application to the proper regulatory agencies. Quarterly progress reports shall be submitted to EPA within 45 days after the end of each calendar quarter. Within 15 days of receipt of EPA's comments on this schedule, TVA shall resubmit a revised schedule addressing EPA's comments. TVA shall continue to submit a revised schedule within 15 days of receipt of any subsequent comments on the schedule, or any revisions to the schedule, until the Director of the Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division, EPA Region 4 or his designee notifies TVA that EPA finds the schedule acceptable. If EPA does not approve the proposed schedule, EPA reserves its rights to take all appropriate action under the Clean Air Act, and any other federal or state law or regulation.

(g). Federal Facility Compliance Agreement. Upon approval by EPA of the schedule submitted by TVA pursuant to paragraph 1(f) above, TVA shall amend the FFCA entered pursuant to paragraph 1(c) above to incorporate the compliance schedule developed under paragraph 1(f) above. This amendment shall be effective within one year of the effective date of this Order.

(h). Sulfur Dioxide Allowances. For any reductions in sulfur dioxides that result from the addition of pollution control equipment under the federal facility compliance agreement to be entered into pursuant to subparagraphs (c) and (g) above, sulfur dioxide allowances from Title IV of the Clean Air Act equivalent to the reductions must be retired and cannot be used by TVA or sold to any other utility.

(i). Failure to Comply. If TVA fails to comply with the requirements and obtain EPA's approval in accordance with the actions required in paragraphs 1(a) through (i) above, the underlying violations will remain unresolved as to injunctive relief and other appropriate relief.

VI. ENFORCEMENT

Failure by TVA to comply with the above Order may result in administrative action for appropriate relief including civil penalties, as provided in Section 113 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §7413. EPA retains full authority to enforce the requirements of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §§7401-7671q, and nothing in this Order shall be construed to limit that authority.

VII. RESPONSES TO ORDER

All information required to be submitted under this Order must be sent to:

Angelia Souder Blackwell
Environmental Accountability Division
U.S. EPA Region 4

61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Tel: (404) 562-9527
Fax: (404) 562-9486

with a copy to:

Dan Drazan
Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
Federal Facilities Enforcement Office
U.S. EPA (Mail Code 2261A)
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

VIII. BUSINESS CONFIDENTIALITY

TVA is entitled to assert a claim of business confidentiality with respect to information requested herein, in the manner described in 40 C.F.R. §2.203(b), unless such information is “emissions data” as defined in 40 C.F.R. §2.301(a)(2). Information subject to a claim of business confidentiality will be made available to the public only in accordance with the procedures set forth in 40 C.F.R. Part 2, Subpart B. Unless a confidentiality claim is asserted and documented at the time requested information is provided, EPA may make this information available to the public without further notice to TVA.

IX. EFFECTIVE DATE AND OPPORTUNITY TO CONFER

This Order shall become effective within five (5) days after TVA’s receipt of it, unless TVA requests a conference within that time frame. If TVA requests a conference with EPA Region 4 within five (5) days of its receipt of the Order, the Order shall become effective 24 hours after such conference. If TVA wishes to confer with the EPA Region 4 Regional Administrator prior to the Order becoming effective, a TVA official with properly delegated authority may contact the Regional Administrator to arrange a conference. If TVA has any questions concerning the Order, it may contact Angelia Souder Blackwell, Environmental Accountability Division, EPA Region 4, at (404) 562-9527 or Dan Drazan, Federal Facilities Enforcement Office, EPA Headquarters, at (202) 564-2328.

X. RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

The United States Environmental Protection Agency reserves all rights it may have under the Clean Air Act and any other federal or state law or regulation. Nothing herein shall prevent

EPA from seeking to enforce the terms of this Order, the Clean Air Act, or any other federal or state law or regulation. Nothing herein shall prevent EPA from seeking civil penalties for past violations. Until all of the actions identified in paragraph 1(a) through (h) of this Order for Compliance have been performed to the satisfaction of EPA and the Director of the Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, EPA Region 4 or his designee has so notified TVA,

TVA will not be deemed to have successfully and completely performed any injunctive relief associated with the violations identified herein.

Date of Issuance

John H. Hankinson, Jr.
Regional Administrator
EPA Region 4

